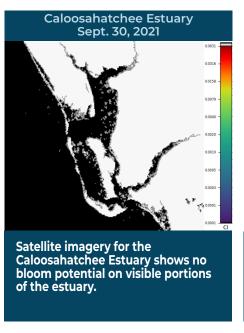


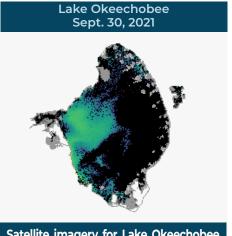
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING SEPT. 24 - 30, 2021

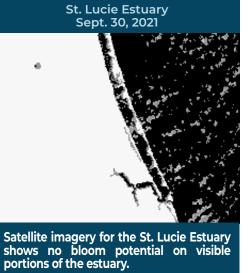
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.

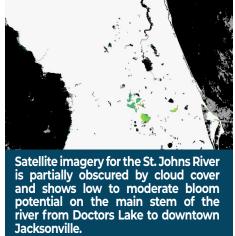
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range. Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e., wind, rain, temperature or stage).





Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee shows low to moderate bloom potential on approximately 35% of the lake.





Sept. 28, 2021

SUMMARY

There were 42 reported site visits in the past seven days, with 42 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 25 of the sites.

On 9/27 - 9/29, South Florida Water Management District staff collected samples from the S77 structure on the C43 Canal; the S80 structure on the C44 Canal; the S65 structure on the Kissimmee River; and at the Pahokee Marina Boat Ramp and S352 structure on Lake Okeechobee.

The **\$77** and **\$80** samples had no dominant algal taxa and no cyanotoxins detected. The **Kissimmee River** sample had no dominant algal taxon and a trace level (0.29 parts per billion [ppb]) of microcystins detected. The Pahokee Marina and S352 sample were both dominated by Microcystis geruginosa and had 9.7 ppb and 7.5 ppb of microcystins detected, respectively.

On 9/27 – 9/30, DEP staff collected HAB response samples from 29 locations. The majority of the samples were from the St. Johns River and tributaries several miles upstream of downtown Jacksonville area. Most of the bloom response samples were dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa and had microcystin concentrations ranging from non-detect to 15 ppb. DEP staff also sampled at the \$308 structure on the \$C44 Canal and Lake Okeechobee, and neither sample had a dominant taxon or cyanotoxins detected.

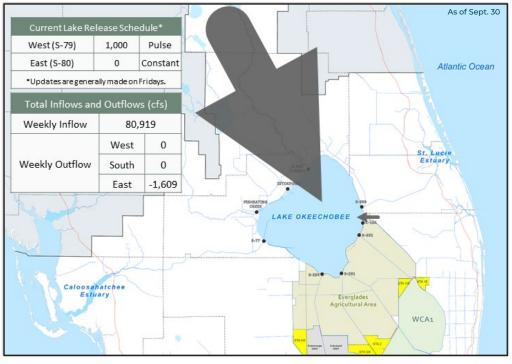
On 9/27 – 9/30, SJRWMD collected 16 HAB response and HAB routine samples.

On 9/27, Highlands County collected a sample from Lake Lotela. The sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected. Results for completed analyses are available and posted at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

This is a high-level summary of the sampling events for the reported week. For all field visit and analytical result details, please refer to the complete algal bloom map with data table by clicking the "Field and Lab Details" Quick Link from the Algal Bloom Dashboard. Different types of blue-green algal bloom species can look different and have different impacts. However, regardless of species, many types of blue-green algae can produce toxins that can make you or your pets sick if swallowed or possibly cause skin and/or eye irritation due to contact. We advise staying out of water where algae is visibly present as specks or mats or where water is discolored pea-green, blue-green or brownish-red. Additionally, pets or livestock should not come into contact with algal bloom-impacted water or with algal bloom material or fish on the shoreline.

LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS

SITE VISITS FOR BLUE-GREEN ALGAE





REPORTS FROM HOTLINE

REPORT PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES

HUMAN ILLNESS Florida Poison Control Centers can be reached 24/7 at 800-222-1222 (DOH provides grant funding to the Florida Poison Control Centers)

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS

888-404-3922 (wildlife Alert)

SALTWATER BLOOM

Observe stranded wildlife

Information about red tide

and other saltwater algal

MyFWC.com/RedTide

or a fish kill.

blooms.

FRESHWATER BLOOM

- Observe an algal bloom in a lake or freshwater river.
- Information about bluegreen algal blooms.





(to report freshwater blooms)

FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom

